

Humorous Department.

AN ACCOMMODATING RAILROAD. Several days ago a stranger made his appearance at the Union depot...

"In about 20 minutes," was the reply. "Then I'll have time to get a drink, won't I?"

"You will." "That's good. I always prefer to travel on a stiff horn of whisky."

He returned in five minutes, wiping his mouth on the back of his hand, and asked: "Has my train gone yet?"

"No, sir; you still have 14 minutes to spare."

"That's good, and I guess I'll go back for a little brandy."

When he again returned he felt in good spirits, and ascertaining that he still had six minutes to spare, he said: "Now, that's what I call liberal, and I'll lay in one more drink."

The last one proved more than he could bear up under, and he was not seen again for three hours. Then he came round with a wabble in his gait and an uncertain look in his eye, and asked: "Shay, what time does that Grand River Valley train go out?"

"In about four hours." "Fo' hours? Why that'll give me time to get drunk again; mos' 'commodat' railroad I ever saw, eh?"

"Yes." "Shay! I don't want to be mean. Go and tell 'er superintendent he needn't wait for me any longer, 'cause 't may delay others. He's a zhenleman, he is, an' I'm a zhenleman, I am, but when a zhenleman holds a train for me mos' half a day I can't impose on him any longer! Shay, do you ever cry when you get zhrunk? I do, and if you've no jekshuns I'll cry now."

No objections being made he cried.

FASTING.—Two sisters were entertaining their friends the other night when one remarked, speaking of a gentleman who lived in the house, and who was present at the time: "Yes, Mr. Fitzhugh is just too kind. Lotta, you know, is always preparing some new dish, and as the rest of us have had experience, we are a little shy about tasting them for the first time, but Mr. Fitzhugh always comes heroically to the rescue and acts the food censor to perfection."

"Yes," said the big brother, trying to be agreeable, "that he does. The girls remind me of Robinson Crusoe. You know whenever he found anything he was not quite sure of its being poison or not, he always first tried it on a monkey."

AN UNFEELING REMARK.—Mrs. Yergler—"I believe I will accompany our daughter, Clara to the ball this evening."

Colonel Yergler—"What is your object?" "When the people see how beautiful she is they will say: 'How lovely her mother must have looked when she was young.'"

"No, that's not what they will say." "What will they say?" "When they see you at the ball with Clara they will say: 'See how ugly Clara will be when she gets to be as old as her mother.'"

"Oh, you brute!" "George had proposed and been accepted."

"Well," said she, "I can sing and play on the piano and harp, can paint and at the seminary I was up in the fine arts and political economy and logic and I can crochet beautifully and play lawn tennis, and—and that's about all, I think. Now tell me: what are some of your accomplishments, George?"

"I haven't got any." "Not a single one?" "Well," he said, with a sigh, "if the worst should come to the worst, I think I might be able to cook."

GOOD GROUNDS.—"Do you think you will gain your lawsuit?" asked Gus de Smith of Colonel Yergler, who had been run over by a fire engine, and was suing the city of Austin for damages.

"Yes, I think I'll come out ahead." "Has your lawyer given you grounds to think so?"

"No; but I have given him grounds to think so. I've deeded him two lots on Austin avenue as a fee."

COULD DO SOMETHING FOR HER.—"Tongue cannot tell how much I love you, Miss Clara," he said, "I would do anything in the world for you."

"Would you?" she asked, wearily. "Try me."

"Well, go and spend the evening with Lily Brown."

"Lily Brown! What for?" he asked. "I hate her!"

THE END NOT YET.—Young man (to sexton at church door)—"Isn't the sermon nearly done?"

Sexton—"About an hour yet. He is only on his 'lastly'!"

Young man—"Will it take him an hour to get through his 'lastly'?"

Sexton—"No; but there's the 'One more word and I am done,' and the 'Finally,' and the 'In conclusion' to come yet. Don't get impatient, young man! Your girl won't spoil!"

Too EGOTICAL.—"Sif, I hear you using the word donkey very frequently in your conversation."

"Yes, your ears do not deceive you."

"Am I to understand that you apply the word to me?"

"Why, what makes you harbor such an unjust suspicion? Don't you know that there are lots of donkeys in the world besides you?"

PURE.—Sardou hired a house in the country to pass the last summer, and went in search of a farmer who had a milk cow. Having found one he said: "My good man, my servant will come every morning to buy a pint of milk." "All right; it is eight sous."

"But I want pure milk—very pure." "In that case it is ten sous."

"You will milk in the presence of my servant." "Then it is fifteen sous."

Wayside Gatherings.

From the ruins of Babylon have been recovered over 400 diamonds.

But one thunderstorm has been witnessed in Arizona during 14 years.

Potatoes planted must have their eyes about them if they are to come up.

In mending gloves, use fine cotton thread instead of silk, which is apt to cut the kid.

A pessimist likes a thing he can't enjoy and an optimist enjoys a thing he can't like.

Justice is probably represented as a woman because it is something a man is always after.

Professor Nothnagel, the Austrian court physician, traces the grip back to the Ninth century.

Every man knows best when he plays the knave; his neighbors know best when he plays the fool.

From the American alo tree is made thread, ropes, cables, paper, clothing, sugar, and brandy.

In proportion to its size, England has eight times as many miles of railways as the United States.

The world consumes 3,000,000,000 pounds of paper a year, and it is supplied by 4,500 paper mills.

In certain parts of Russia people who are hungry are forbidden by law from being so indiscreet as to say so.

There is in Buffalo, one line of street cars on which a car crosses 54 railroad tracks in making one round trip.

The Japanese are to have full citizenship rights in the United States under the treaty to go into effect July 1, 1899.

All the biscuit and cracker companies in the country are under one management, with a capital of \$55,000,000.

English locomotives have neither bells, headlights nor cowcatchers. Warning is given by the shrillest of whistles.

The gauge of the Roman chariots, 2,000 years ago was 4 feet 8 1/2 inches—same as standard railroad gauge of today.

The Italians invented the term influenza in the Seventeenth century, and attributed the disease to the influence of certain planets.

A Minneapolis man asked the courts of that city to grant him an injunction restraining an objectionable man from courting his sister.

Congress, which is the war-making power, is keeping unusually quiet. Coolness and deliberation are good qualities in a body charged with speaking the final word.

The combined yield of gold and silver in the United States last year was but one-third the value of the crop corn. We received \$54,000,000 for corn exported.

Thousands of patriotic men in the United States are regretting that they were named for Christopher Columbus, and yet he is about the only Spaniard that ever did anything for America.

Fogg says that in his courting days he used to think that Samanutha's mouth was made only for kissing. Since he was married he has found out that that mouth is capable of other things.

In Vienna there is a club of rich men pledged to marry poor girls. If a member marries a rich girl he is fined \$2,000, the money being presented to some worthy impecunious couple engaged to be married.

"I see you advertising again for a runaway dog. This is the third time in a single month." "Yes, both 'er and 'er." "Since my daughter has begun taking music lessons I can't keep a dog in the house."

Johnny—"Where are you going?" Tommy—"Home. Don't you hear me callin' me?" "That's nothin'." She called you two or three times before."

"Yes, but she's out at the preach tree now cuttin' off an ultimatum."

Silver that has been laid away and thus become badly tarnished can be cleaned quickest if the first application of the whitening is moistened with sweet oil before application. Afterward dry whitening can be used as usual.

"My dear," says a fond New Haven mother to her child, "why do you not play with the little Jones boy?" "Oh, he's horrid. He says bad, naughty words, just like papa does." Reform will begin at home in that family.

Hubband—"If you only had the ability to cook as mother used to I would be happy, dear. Wife—"And if you only had the ability to make money enough to buy things to cook as your father used to, I, too, would be happy, dear."

A Maryland fruit grower has succeeded in raising a crop of peaches with skins as devoid of the annoying fuzz as an apple. Next year he proposes to raise peaches with a skin that can be removed like that of an orange.—Farmer's Voice.

Twynn—"I hear that Skidmore has led the Widow Weeds to the altar. Triplett—"That is what it is called for politeness' sake; but, from my post of observation, it looked as though the widow were a neck ahead of him all the way up the aisle."

The Greeks observe Monday, the Persians Tuesday, the Assyrians Wednesday, the Egyptians Thursday, the Turks Friday, the Jews Saturday, the Christians Sunday, thus there is a perpetual Sabbath being celebrated on earth.—Baltimore American.

One good way to keep things moving and to lessen the talk of hard times is for every man to pay his debts so far as possible. Be honest in the matter, and don't say you cannot pay when you have not tried to do so. You pay and somebody else will thereby be enabled to pay.

A Delaware cobbler gave his wife a certain sum each week for her personal use. He never inquired what she did with it, but after 39 years of wedded life the wife died, and in the drawer of an antique table the husband found a bag containing gold, also a roll of green backs, amounting in all to \$10,000.

International Lessons.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON XII, FIRST QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, MARCH 20.

Text of the Lesson, Math. xiv, 1-12—Memory Verses, 6-10—Golden Text, Prov. 23—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

(Copyright, 1897, by D. M. Stearns.)

1. "At that time Herod the tetrarch heard of the fame of Jesus." In Mark vi, 14, it is written that His name was spread abroad, and in Luke ix, 7, it is said that Herod was perplexed because that it was said of some that John was risen from the dead. The context in Mark and Luke would indicate that it was about the time of the sending forth of the twelve. It seems to me that the thought for us is that something of the words and works of Jesus by some means reached Herod. If we are redeemed by His blood, it is that through us the fame of Him may be far and wide made known. He brought Israel out of Egypt, dividing the waters of the Red Sea, loosening them from their Egyptian bondage, and sending them down to the Jordan before them to make His glorious name known, that the world might be blessed in Him (Isa. lxiii, 12, 14; Joshua iv, 24).

2. "And said unto His servants, This is John the Baptist; he is risen from the dead, and therefore mighty works do show forth themselves in him." It is said in Mark vi, 20, that Herod heard John gladly and did many things, knowing that he was a just and holy man, but as neither hearing nor doing will avail unless Christ is actually received into the heart (1 John v, 12; John i, 12) Herod's knowledge did not profit him. His evil doings would not suffer him to turn unto God (Hos v, 3).

3. "For Herod had laid hold on John and bound him and put him in prison for Herodias' sake, his brother Philip's wife. These are among the seemingly strange things that God who controls all things— even the devil, for there can be no man beyond His control, shall permit Joseph to be stolen, sold into slavery, falsely accused and imprisoned; David to be hunted as a partridge upon the mountains; Jeremiah to know the horrors of the dungeon mire, and John the Baptist, His own heir, none greater born of woman (Mark ix, 11), to suffer imprisonment and death."

4. "For John said unto him, It is not lawful for thee to have her." Therefore for his faithfulness, he is put in prison. Would it have been better for him to have said nothing about this? Might he have said, "It is no affair of mine? They are the children of the devil anyway, and to him they are going whether Herodias lives or not, and there are no doubt many things in which we are to take no part, as they are not given to us to meddle with, but in this case John was brought face to face with the sin, and either had to be blind to it for peace's sake or speak faithfully for Christ's sake."

5. "And when he would have put him to death he feared the multitude, because they counted him as a prophet." How full of fears this wretched specimen of sin in indulgent humanity was. He feared the woman under whose control he had placed himself for lust's sake. He feared the people over whom he was placed, and he evidently feared the heretic, for he did many things, and would doubtless have done more if such things would have made him sure of heaven without requiring him to give up his darling sin.

6. "But when Herod's birthday was kept the daughter of Herodias danced before them and pleased Herod. Whereupon he promised with an oath to give her whatsoever she would ask." Feast days and birthdays must be kept, the entertainment business must go on, no matter what the occasion is, and the consequence is that we are invited to do that which is neither His faithful John's, and neither was His faithful John's. This was like Belshazzar's feast, the devil's own, and he knew what he was up to. He was running this thing to accomplish his purpose. How well he enabled that poor girl to dance that day. How well he enabled her to lead him into the excitement to make her this great promise, and all to secure the death of John!

8. "And she, being before instructed of her mother, said, Give me here John Baptist's head in a charger." We read in 1 Chron. xxii, 3, concerning a certain king that "his mother Jezebel counseled him to do that which was neither her own nor her son's when she counseled him to lie to his father. Lying and deceit have the same odor as lust, and envy, and hatred, and murder. Let us resist the devil lest he use even us as he did Simon Peter, when he said, 'Pity Thyself, Lord' (Math. xvi, 28, margin)."

9. "And the king was sorry; nevertheless for the oath's sake and them which sat at the table, he commanded it to be given her." His honor before his guests was at stake and he dared not show him self a man. Perhaps there was no man in his land. It may have been all beast, all carnal of the lowest kind. He could truthfully have said, I cannot give what is not mine, and hence this is not in my power to give or take. That, however, was too noble for such a creature, and he dared not go against Herodias. We have all had other masters; can we now truly say, "One is my Master, even Christ, whose I am and whom I serve?"

10. "And he sent and beheaded John in the prison." Not long before Inquiring Mr. N. A. Lind, a breeder of Short-horn cattle at Rolfe, Ia., states that he finds carbolic acid a cure. In a western journal he states that, knowing carbolic acid to be a deadly poison, he feared to use it, but tried it on one cow, giving her an eighth of an ounce in bran mash every other day. Finding that it did not kill her, and that she improved, he gave it to the entire herd, gradually increasing the dose to half an ounce. The disease disappeared, the first cow has produced a strong, healthy calf, and not a case of abortion has since appeared.

11. "To prevent lamp chimneys cracking."—Place the chimney in a pot filled with water, and add a little cooking salt, allow it to boil well, then cool slowly. Chimneys become very durable by this process, which may be extended to crockery, stoneware, porcelain, etc. The process is simply one of annealing, and the slower the process, especially of cooling, the more effective will be the work. If the glass chimney of a lamp be cut with a diamond on the convex side, it will never crack, as the incision affords room for the expansion produced by the heat.—Mrs. C. H. Bennett in Practical Farmer.

12. "To remove grease spots."—Do not put hot water or any kind of water upon woollens that have had liquid grease spilled upon them. Sprinkle buckwheat or rye flour over the grease spots, and let it absorb the grease; brush off, and if the grease is not all off apply the flour again and it will remove all of it.

Farm and Fireside.

WHY GRASS DIES OUT.

Whenever the grass seeding fails, the blame is usually laid upon the weather. But that is not always correct, even in part. Grass belongs to the same botanical family as wheat only the grain has had a greater development of its seed. All farmers understood that the wheat crop needs phosphate to be grown successfully year after year, on the same land. To be sure, the soil is cultivated, and there is a new seeding with some manure each year, for the grain crop. Yet farmers think that grass, without re-seeding, and without new supplies of mineral matter, will continue to grow. The result is that the grass gradually dies out and is replaced by mosses or other weeds of low organization that can live without mineral plant food. Not only is the amount of grass lessened, but its quality is also impaired by lack of the mineral. On land that has long been without phosphate cattle will not thrive, and cows which give milk will take to the eating of old bones to secure the mineral nutrition they require. People who have learned that ground bone is good to make hens lay are apt to forget that the more bulky cow has an equally wonderful operation to perform. That is, to take from her grass the nutrition required to make milk, which is less concentrated than the egg, but contains very nearly the same kind of nutrition. When we began using mineral manures on grain we found that the second and third crops of grass seeded with the grain did not pan out as they used to do. It is far better to apply the phosphate with the grain. The grass seeded with it will get the effects of the mineral fertilizing for at least two years thereafter.—American Cultivator.

DESTROYING LICE ON CATTLE.

Aloes in fine powder is a specific for the destruction of lice on all animals, and as it has no poisonous properties, its intense bitterness being what kills, it can be freely applied, and as it is to be used in a dry state its application is as safe in cold as well as in warm weather, consequently it is free from all objections urged against other remedies. Use with a fine pepper box, dusting and rubbing it in all over, then carry out inside of a week. Or, take a pound of fresh lard, a fourth of a pint of kerosene oil and 4 ounces of sulphur powder or flowers of sulphur; mix them thoroughly. With this mixture rub the animal's head, also the spine and upon the shoulder and brisket and under the thighs and wherever the vermin is seen.

Repeat the operation once a week until the lice disappear, which will not be long. Or, take quassa chips, steep in water and wash the animal thoroughly. One application will kill the lice, and in case of nits that are not hatched, the second application, put on a few days after, will entirely rid the stock of the vermin.—From American Horse Book.

HARROWING FALL GRAIN IN THE SPRING.

Some years ago I was obliged to run an 'Acme' pulverizing harrow and level across a field that had been sown with wheat. The harrow had to be taken to a distant field for spring work, and as it was unavoidable I run it across the field. I thought the wheat would be killed, but it was not, but on the contrary the path of the harrow was the soonest green again as the rest of the field, and in a short time became conspicuously greener, and the mark of the harrow was visible until harvest, when the straw was some inches taller, and much more heavily filled with grain. This accidental experience led me the next year to harrow all my winter grain in the spring, with the same desirable result.—Henry Stewart.

CURE OF MANGE ON HOGS.

John Cruze, of Lee county, Iowa, writes to The Rural World as follows: "Have just had some interesting experience with mange or scab on pigs. Lost out of 36, from dooping them with everything I heard or read about. Was in despair, until common sense came to my aid. I figured it out that it was a parasite under the skin, and to cure the pig the parasite must be destroyed. So I mixed up some turpentine and coal oil, half and half, and added quite a bit of sulphur. Then, while the pigs were at the trough, I squirted the mixture all over them, from nose to tail, by means of a machine oil can. Have not lost a pig since, and have not been obliged to repeat the dose."

ABORTION IN COWS.

A cure for abortion in cows has long been desired. Mr. N. A. Lind, a breeder of Short-horn cattle at Rolfe, Ia., states that he finds carbolic acid a cure. In a western journal he states that, knowing carbolic acid to be a deadly poison, he feared to use it, but tried it on one cow, giving her an eighth of an ounce in bran mash every other day. Finding that it did not kill her, and that she improved, he gave it to the entire herd, gradually increasing the dose to half an ounce. The disease disappeared, the first cow has produced a strong, healthy calf, and not a case of abortion has since appeared.

TO PREVENT LAMP CHIMNEYS CRACKING.

Place the chimney in a pot filled with water, and add a little cooking salt, allow it to boil well, then cool slowly. Chimneys become very durable by this process, which may be extended to crockery, stoneware, porcelain, etc. The process is simply one of annealing, and the slower the process, especially of cooling, the more effective will be the work. If the glass chimney of a lamp be cut with a diamond on the convex side, it will never crack, as the incision affords room for the expansion produced by the heat.—Mrs. C. H. Bennett in Practical Farmer.

TO REMOVE GREASE SPOTS.

Do not put hot water or any kind of water upon woollens that have had liquid grease spilled upon them. Sprinkle buckwheat or rye flour over the grease spots, and let it absorb the grease; brush off, and if the grease is not all off apply the flour again and it will remove all of it.

Miscellaneous Reading.

NEW LAWS.

Three Registrars of Election.

An act to amend sections 4, 5, 10, 11, 12 and 13 of an act entitled "An act to provide for the registration of all electors in this state qualified to vote in state, county, municipal, congressional and presidential elections," approved March 3, 1896, by providing for a board of registration to be composed of three disinterested persons.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of South Carolina: That an act entitled "An act to provide for the registration of all electors in this state qualified to vote in state, county, municipal, congressional and presidential elections," be, and the same is hereby, amended as follows:

"Section 4. Between the 1st day of January and the 15th day of March, 1898, and between said dates in every second year thereafter, the governor shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, if in session, and if not in session subject to its approval at its next session, subject to removal by the governor for incapacity, misconduct or neglect of duty, three competent and disinterested persons in each county, who shall be citizens and qualified electors thereof, and who shall be known as the board of registration of \_\_\_\_\_ county, whose duty it shall be to register and conduct the registration of the electors who shall apply for registration in such county as herein required. Their office shall be at the county seat, and they shall keep record of all their official acts and proceedings. Their term of office shall be for two years from the date of their appointment, and they shall continue in office until their successor shall have been appointed and shall qualify: Provided, that in case of a vacancy from any cause in the office of board of registration the governor shall fill such vacancy by and with the consent of the senate as aforesaid."

"Section 5. The compensation of each and every member of the boards of registration to be appointed under section 3 of this act shall be \$250 for the year 1896, and \$125 for the year 1897, and until the board of registration to be appointed under section 4 of this act shall have been appointed and shall qualify. And the compensation of each member of the boards of registration to be appointed under section 4 of this act shall be \$100 for each election year and \$50 for each off year. The said compensation or salaries shall be paid quarterly by the state treasurer upon the warrant of the comptroller general. The said boards of registration shall keep their offices open on the days required by law from 9 o'clock in the forenoon until 3 o'clock in the afternoon."

"Section 10. After the first of January, 1898, the board of registration to be appointed under section 4 of this act shall judge of the legal qualifications of all applicants for registration. From their decision appeals may be taken to the court of common pleas, or any judge thereof, and thence to the supreme court, and the mode of appeal shall be the same as prescribed in section 11 of this act."

"Section 11. An enrollment of persons not previously registered and entitled to registration shall be made annually by the board of registration until the year 1908, when an enrollment of all electors shall be made, and thereafter there shall be the same annual enrollment of electors, and the same general enrollment of electors every tenth year as above provided."

"Section 12. In case any person shall not have attained the age of 21 years before the closing of the books of registration preceding any election, and shall attain such age before such election, and shall appear before the board of registration, and shall make application under oath to the facts above stated entitling him to registration, if he be otherwise duly qualified, the board of registration shall register such applicant. Any person not laboring under the disabilities named in the constitution and whose qualifications as an elector will be completed after the closing of the registration books, but before the next election, shall have the right to apply for and secure a registration certificate at any time within 60 days immediately preceding the closing of such books. From the decision of the board of registration a like appeal may be taken as in other cases and in like manner."

"Section 13. Each elector registered as aforesaid shall thereupon be furnished by the board of registration if registered before or on the first day of January, 1898, or by the board of registration if registered after the first day of January, 1898, with a certificate of registration, which shall contain a statement of his name, age and place of residence as entered in the registration books, and such certificate shall be signed by at least two of the members of the board of registration."

Approved the 18th day of February A. D. 1898.

To Protect Birds' Nests.

An act to amend Section 1,694, of the General Statutes of 1882, appearing as section 432 of the Revised Statutes of 1893, Volume 2, so as to prohibit the destroying of the nests of certain birds.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of South Carolina: That Section 1,694, of the general statutes of 1882, appearing as section 432 of the revised statutes of 1893, volume 2, be and the same is hereby, amended by inserting the words, "Nor shall any person or persons destroy or rob the nests of any of the said birds" between the words "section," and "and" on line nine of said section so that said section, when amended, shall read as follows:

Section 432, (1,694.) It shall not be lawful for any person in this state between the first day of April and the first day of November, in any year hereafter, to catch, kill or injure, or to pursue with such intent, or to expose for sale, any wild turkey, partridge, quail, woodcock or pheasant, or between the first day of March and the first of August, any dove; or at any time during the year to catch, kill, injure, or to pursue with such intent, by fire light, any of the birds named in this section; nor shall any person or persons destroy or rob the nests of any of the said birds. Any person so doing shall be deemed guilty

of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than twenty dollars or be imprisoned not more than thirty days.

Approved the 21st day of February, A. D. 1898.

Payment of Pensions.

An act to provide for the payment of certain pensioners.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of South Carolina: Whenever the name of any person who has been declared entitled to receive a pension under the laws of this state shall have been omitted, by any accident or mistake, from the proper lists, it shall be the duty of the state board of pensions to allow, and the duty of the comptroller general to issue his warrant for the amount of the pension to which such person would have been entitled; said amount to be paid out of the next regular appropriation for pensions, after the fact of such accident or mistake shall have been determined by said state board of pensions, and said amounts shall be paid out of said appropriation before the same shall be apportioned among the persons entitled thereto.

Approved the 21st day of February, A. D. 1898.

Fees For Filing Liens.

An act to regulate the fees for filing, indexing and certifying chattel mortgages, bills of sale and other instruments in the nature of liens on personal property, where the amount secured is not more than \$100.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of South Carolina: That on and after the approval of this act no greater fee than 15 cents shall be charged or collected by any clerk of court in this state for filing, indexing and certifying any bill of sale, chattel mortgage or other instrument in the nature of lien on personal property where the amount secured is not more than \$100.

Section 2. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved the 11th day of February, A. D. 1898.

Table with columns: GOING SOUTH, GOING NORTH, Daily, Except Sunday, Daily, Except Sunday. Lists train routes and times between various stations like Blackburg, Kingsville, etc.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. Advertisement for the product with an image of the powder container.

BETTER to have it and NOT NEED IT, than to NEED IT AND NOT HAVE IT.—A Fire Insurance Policy in a Reliable Company.

The United States government makes a profit out of the post office department; but you could not AFFORD TO DELIVER your own letters.

We can insure you against loss by fire, lightning and tornado for a small amount of money; and out of the many thousands of transactions we have in a year, we can make a little profit. You cannot afford to carry your own insurance any more than you can afford to deliver your own letters.

HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY.

It pays us to promptly pay all honest claims, and it is our duty to resist dishonest claims. A company having a large clientele cannot afford to be technical or small.

I have been writing fire insurance since January 1891, and I have the honor of representing five of the strongest and best fire insurance companies in the United States, and what is more, in my clientele is represented many of the largest and most exacting insurers in the country, and my business is growing every month, but I do not advocate the payment of fraudulent, unjust and dishonest claims to rush business into my agency, and then expect to stand on technicalities. I have had fire in my agency, and will probably have more. I have paid losses, promptly and liberally, and expect to pay more until fire ceases to burn. I appreciate any business you give me, and it will always receive my best attention, and all losses whether large or small, are promptly paid upon ascertaining such loss; but I don't want to create the impression that the applicant or insurer are without responsibility. I again say that I want your insurance business, and I am prepared to write all kinds of fire insurance, including cotton on storage, mercantile buildings and stocks, farm property, etc., by owner-painted and in good condition, saw mills, cotton gins, household furniture, and in fact, I will insure almost anything except vacant lots, public wells and burning buildings